



INDUSTRIAL WORKERS
OF THE WORLD

INDUSTRIAL WORKER

★ EDUCATION ★ ORGANIZATION ★ EMANCIPATION

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Canadian Strike Ends in Sellout

By Tom Wayman

IWW members walked off their jobs, stood on picket lines in the pouring rain, and passed out thousands of our own and others' leaflets as we participated along with about 80,000 other British Columbia working people in a 12-day series of escalating public sector strikes.

The job action started November 1 as members of the B.C. Government Employees Union (BCGEU)—representing workers at government offices, government liquor stores, and workers who perform a host of other government services—went on strike in support of a new contract. Part of their contract negotiations concerned a battle against the provisions of some of the July 7 legislation which would strip public sector employees of seniority rights and give public sector employers the right to fire employees without cause.

The budget bills also abolish most human rights and tenants' rights protection, centralize control of education, and slash social services of every description. Sales tax is increased to seven percent and overall spending jumps by 12 percent. All this in a legislative package hailed by government and

the media as a "restraint" budget.

BCGEU negotiators met with B.C. government negotiators virtually around the clock without effect. Then, as no conclusion to the dispute was in sight, the second step in the planned escalation occurred on Nov. 8. Staff and faculty at public schools, colleges and universities walked out.

This withdrawal of services brought out most of 28,000 members of the B.C. Teachers' Federation, plus support staff from the BCGEU, Canadian Union of Public Employees and the Vancouver Municipal and Regional Employees' Union. A majority of college faculty in the province honored the picket lines, though most university faculty and most post-secondary students crossed the lines.

On Nov. 10, with no sign of agreement evident in negotiations between the BCGEU and the government, or between the government and the teachers, 2,300 workers employed by three government-owned corporations and the government's printing operation joined the strike. These included employees who provide heat, light and other services in government buildings, who operate subsidized housing projects, and who provide data pro-

cessing for the government and its agencies.

The next phase of the strike came on Nov. 14 when employees of municipalities and the B.C. coastal ferry system walked out. On Nov. 15 the strikers would have been joined by civic bus drivers and on Nov. 18 the province's health services (including hospitals) would have hit the dripping bricks. That would have meant a virtually complete general strike of public sector employees in the province, and included about 150,000 people.

Officers of some private sector unions, meantime, had met Nov. 10 and cautioned that they would join the walkout if public sector strikers were arrested, fired, or otherwise attacked by government. Everywhere talk was of general strike, and of course IWW members in B.C. were finding a ready audience for their literature and ideas.

About 1500 copies of a leaflet Vancouver IWW prepared on the general strike idea were distributed. IWW members walked picket lines at their own workplace (if struck), or at educational institutions or in support of BCGEU workplaces. The Vancouver IWW delegate spoke as part of a panel dis-

(continued on page four)



IWW members nationwide picketed with Greyhound strikers. Pictured are members and friends of the Boston Branch. From the left: Mike Tatham, Bill Shakalis, Elijah Wald, Larry Prall, Steve Kellerman. Related story and photos on page 4. (WNS Photo by Sal Salerno.)

Landmark Comparable Worth Case Won

By Marianne McMullen

The strongest federal endorsement yet for the principle of comparable worth came out of the state of Washington recently when U.S. District Court Judge Jack E. Tanner ordered that nearly 15,000 women working for the state must receive substantial pay increases because they have the same level of skills and handle comparable responsibilities as men in more highly paid jobs.

The suit of wage discrimination was brought against the state by the American Federation of State, County, and Municipal Employees (AFSCME), which also has a similar suit pending in Connecticut.

Comparable worth is a crucial legal issue in attempts to raise the wage status of women up to that of men. At question is whether, for example, female secretaries should be paid the same as male truck drivers, jobs which union studies have found to be comparable in skill level and responsibilities held.

One Washington AFSCME official told the *Washington Post* that secretaries, most of whom are women, who work for the states are paid about \$500 per month less than truck drivers, most of whom are men.

Up until this and other recent decisions, no legal handle existed for redressing the low wages found in the sex-segregated jobs in which the majority of women work. Another federal endorsement for comparable worth occurred when the U.S. Supreme Court decided that female jail matrons in Oregon could sue for higher wages on the basis of comparable worth.

AFSCME estimated that nearly 15,000 state workers in Washington, most of them female, should receive a 31 percent pay increase. Assistant State Attorney General Clark Davis argued against any large pay increases claiming that it would "create chaos in the state work force," and cause lay offs and tax increases.

Judge Tanner will hear arguments at a later date on how much back pay female victims of

wage discrimination are entitled to. The union estimated as much as \$500 million may be required to repay employees for discrimination in the past.

Tanner found against the state on the basis of Title VII of the U.S. Civil Rights Act. This ruling runs contrary to a past case in the state of Iowa, where the Eighth Circuit Court ruled that setting disparate wage scale for jobs of admittedly equal value does not violate Title VII.

In his oral decision Tanner said, "The evidence is overwhelming that there has been past historical discrimination against women in employment in the State of Washington and that discrimination has been manifested, according to the evidence, by direct, overt and institutionalized discrimination."

In addition to the suit filed in Connecticut on similar issues, AFSCME also has administrative charges pending in Hawaii, Wisconsin and the cities of Los Angeles, Philadelphia and Chicago for wage discrimination.

Left Side



A little over a half of a century ago, before I knew what it was all about and before I had the power of speech to protest, my proud and doting parents had taken me to a photographers' studio, pulled off my clothes, plopped me on a hunk of sheephide and had my picture taken. A simple snapshot was not good enough for them. They had to have a monstrous framed enlargement to hang up in the living room so all the World could gaze upon my undraped nalgas. My doting parents are no longer with me but the goddam framed enlargement still is. While it has no danger of upstaging Burt Reynolds or Marilyn Monroe, I still find a little humor in it. At the same time I am relieved that my doting parents are safe from certain vigilant protectors of morality.

Another set of doting parents who live in one of the Chicago suburbs has recently had reason to wish they were not so doting. Some months back as they were sitting in their parlor, their little daughter of six years came out of the bath and started dancing and gamboling around the room, naked as an olive. The sight presented such an idyllic scene to the parents that they wished to capture the moment for posterity, and the family album. A polaroid camera is a big step over schlepping one's brat to the photo studio and the hunk of sheephide, besides having a whole sequence in living color to paste up in said album.

The proud papa dropped the film off at the local drugstore to be developed. An employee of the drugstore upon seeing the finished product turned the pictures over to the local constabulary and that's when the fertiliser hit the ventilating system.

A few days later two cops went to the little girl's school and forced the headmistress of the school to accompany them and the little girl to the police station. They told the headmistress that the little girl was a victim of child pornography and sexual abuse. The child was subjected to a full gynecological examination while being told that she, the pictures and her parents were bad. Despite the fact that the examination gave no evidence of abuse, sexual or otherwise, the little girl was turned over to the Illinois Department of Children and Family Services and 12 and a half hours later was placed in a foster home.

The same day the mother of the girl was arrested on the street by five upholders of law and order, two of them with guns drawn (such bravery!) and spent the night in jail since the bond was set at a quarter of a million dollars. Daddy was arrested the next day. They managed to get bail reduced to \$5000 and eventually got their daughter back. Daddy was found guilty of "creating" pornography and must now make regular reports to the court on his whereabouts, job, and so weider. The parents sold their house at a loss and moved away to another location because of the publicity.

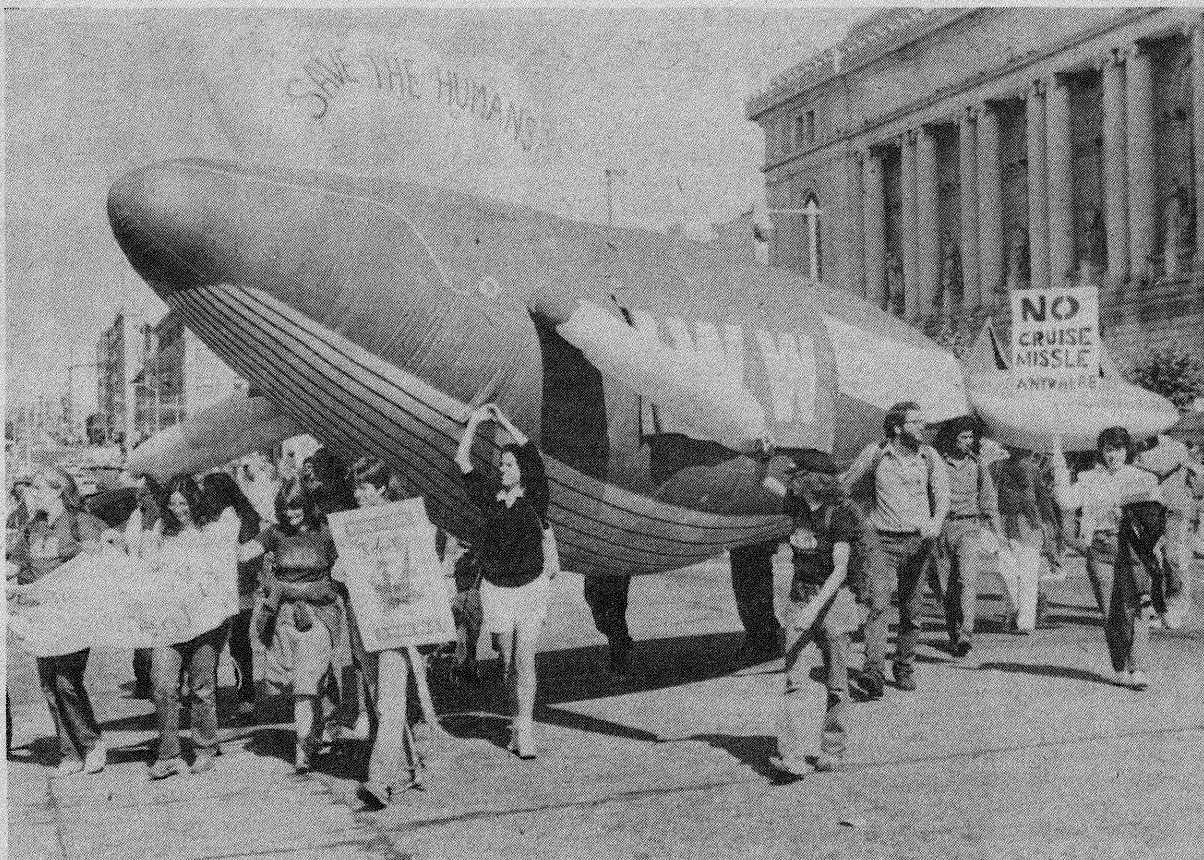
There has been community pressure over the growing distribution of child pornography and the suburban cops simply rose to the occasion. One would think that with all their vigilance, how come a lot of these porno shops that abound in our fair community still can accommodate those who are interested with child pornography? Is it possibly because these shops are syndicate-run?

While your correspondent does not believe in any form of censorship, it is a bit depressing that the only neighborhood movie houses that still operate in the black are those that specialize in porno flicks. Good wholesome family entertainment in the movie houses just don't bring in the gelt anymore.

While some of this trash is disgusting and reprehensible, I find censorship more so. Driving the porno industry underground would only command higher prices and make the industry even wealthier and result in higher payoffs for the defenders of public morality. And I for one am opposed to furthering corruption in high places.

I am nevertheless comforted by the suspicion that those in high places would rather see people buying *Hustler* than the *Industrial Worker*. Those babies got something to worry about!

C.C. Redcloud



Guardian Photo by Mari Kane

Members of the San Francisco branch of the IWW march in a demonstration against the deployment of Cruise and Pershing II missiles in Europe. Standing alongside and closest to the IWW banner is fellow worker Craig Ziegler.

Around Our Union: Action Update

NEW YORK CITY--An IWW New York City delegate, Rochelle Semel, recently spoke at a Robert F. Wagner Archives series entitled, "Getting Ourselves Organized: Labor in New York, 1881-Present."

The final challenge of the talk, "The IWW is ready for you. The question is, Are you ready for it," drew applause and prompted one member to sign up on the spot.

Other speakers at the event included feminist labor historian, Alice Kessler Harris and musician and poet Micki Grant. Bruce Kayton, also a New York City IWW branch member, drew a crowd with a literature table and display at the event.

The New York City Regional General Membership Branch also had literature tables set up at a Utah Phillips concert, and at a play about Wobbly songwriter Joe Hill called "The Man Who Never Died." Card-carrying IWWs got in for free. A literature table set up in Greenwich Village got a good response from everybody but the police.

Slogans to be put on Silent Agitators were mailed out to branch members for a referendum on which are the most eye-catching and informative. They hope to plaster the New York City area with these stickers, listing the branch's address on them for contacts.

Also, an old Wobbly hall from around 1910 has been located on Manhattan's Lower East Side, which they hope to rehabilitate. It was closed down in the Palmer raids of 1920 and is currently a government owned, abandoned building.

CHAMPAIGN, IL--IWW members in Champaign--Urbana, Illinois continue to support the town's community radio station, WEFT. During the station's fall fund-raising marathon, three Wobblies pitched in with a \$50 donation and became an organizational supporting member of WEFT. They also challenged other unions and radical organizations to match their contribution, which got response from the People's Alliance on Central America and the local Socialist Party.

The three IWW members in Champaign-Urbana are quite active in the radio station, which has become a bastion of free speech in this otherwise conservative area. Wobs Tom Guback and Mi Mi

Rivera serve on WEFT's all-volunteer board of directors. Mi Mi Rivera and Jeff Stein do a weekly program on WEFT called "Not Strictly Speaking."

A special program this November was a commemoration of labor's fallen heroes, along with other revolutionary martyrs. The story of Joe Hill was told with the help of excerpts from Fred Thompson and Dean Nolan's fine pamphlet. The Haymarket martyrs, Sacco and Vanzetti, Carl Harp, Martin Luther King and Malcolm X were also remembered.

SAN FRANCISCO--The San Francisco Branch of the IWW participated in a demonstration last fall against the deployment of Cruise and Pershing II missiles in Europe. The rally was sponsored by the "Coalition Against Cruise and Pershing II Missiles." The objectives of the branch were to demonstrate its demands for an end to military intervention, to freeze and reverse the arms race, to fund human needs and to have a nuclear free Europe--East and West.

The theme of the demonstration was the "Human Billboard." Demonstrators assembled at the foot of Market Street and used signs and banners to form a billboard that stretched for blocks. They then marched to the Civic Center. The IWW banner was attached to "Flo" the whale and a number of branch members helped to carry her the distance.

Once at Civic Center between 3000 and 5000 protestors listened to speakers and singers raising their voices to protest the nuclear arms race. The demonstration was one of the largest San Francisco peace rallies since the Vietnam war.

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AN INJURY TO ONE IS AN INJURY TO ALL
ONE UNION ONE LABEL ONE ENEMY

Industrial Worker

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SUSTAINING FUND

DONATIONS TO THE IW SUSTAINING FUND
Received in November 1983

Shelby Shapiro, Guam	\$5.00
An Apple Knocker, E. Washington	2.00
George LaForest, Rockford, IL	5.00
Tacoma IWW	8.50
Patrick Hanlon, Ft. Bragg, CA	10.00
G.A. Strelow, Cottage Grove, MN	4.00
A Class War Prisoner, Leavenworth, KS	5.00
M. O'Connor, Crawfordville, IL	1.00
Alan Puchalski, Northampton, MA	5.00
Tim Fowler, Seattle, WA	1.00
X 333374, Inkom, Idaho	4.50
David Bernreuter, Pleasanton, CA	3.35
TOTAL	\$54.85
Thanks, fellow workers, for your kind support.	

Invade my country, please

By Bruce Kayton

Recently the *Industrial Worker* had the privilege of interviewing a person who prints invitation cards. Invitation cards? What's so special about that? you ask. Well, these aren't your ordinary invitations. They are made in a top-secret location and they are not for individuals.

"That's right," said Mr. What-You-Don't-Know--Can't-Hurt-You (Mr. Hurt-You, for short), the owner of the printing and design company. "These are invitation cards for countries, not people. For example, when the Soviet Union invaded Afghanistan, the Soviet Union claimed that its troops were invited. So in order to prove this, they called me and had 100,000 invitations printed up. That particular one said, 'The people of Afghanistan cordially invite the U.S.S.R. to safeguard our borders. We hope you can make it, but in any case RSVP by Sunday. Yours truly, Afghanistan.'"

"That's amazing," I said. "Who are your biggest customers?"

"Well, the Soviet Union, the United States and China are the most popular. They get invitations all the time. And they don't like fancy cards, so we have a form letter already prepared with blanks where the countries' names go. Grenada was our latest big sale, and that was interesting because it was claimed that Grenada didn't actually invite the U.S. Instead, it was the surrounding Caribbean countries and that made the card a little different from the norm."

"I see. Let me ask you, how did you start a business like this?"

"Oh, that was very hard. I was a worker like you, saving \$50 one week, \$75 the next week, working in a munitions factory. Within a few months I had saved \$500, and then my aunt died and left me a million dollars. The rest was easy."

"Hmm, that's a unique way of describing your earnings. But tell me, do you experience any

problems in this business? I know you must have a lot of clients."

"Oh yes, we have lots of business," said Mr. Hurt-You. "The only bad thing is when countries invade and don't make up any excuses. Like England invading the Falkland Islands. And Argentina before that. Neither one said they were invited, they just said it was theirs. I can't tell you how bad for business this kind of conduct really is. But I guess it's all a game and the countries change, the uniforms change, but the people get screwed the same every time. Is there anything else you want to know before I feel guilty and make a contribution to the Red Cross?"

"No, I think you've said it all. Thank you very much."

IWW Officers Elected for 1984

In November and December the members of the IWW voted for General Administration officers. These members are elected for a one-year term. The results have been tabulated by the Ballot Committee and announced by the General Secretary-Treasurer, Dave Tucker.

For the 1984 General Secretary-Treasurer, Jon Bekken was elected. For the General Executive Board, the following members were chosen: Rochelle Semel (labor studies instructor), Nancy Arthur Collins (part-time librarian and janitor), Fred Chase (of the University Cellar job branch in Ann Arbor, MI), Jeff Stein (research technician at the University of Illinois), Dean Nolan (tool and die maker), Bruce Baechler (unemployed restaurant worker), and David Jahn (boilermaker.) Jake Edwards (meatcutter) is the first alternate.

NOTICE? DID YOU NOTICE? DID YOU

Big Oil Swallows Solar

Standard Oil of Indiana has announced that it will buy the remaining stock of Solarex, the United States' last independent solar energy cell maker. Standard of Indiana--better known as Amoco--already owns about 30 percent of Solarex. Solarex's only principal competitors in the solar field are divisions of other major oil companies, Atlantic Richfield (ARCO) and Exxon. So much for technocratic dreams of solar energy painlessly undercutting big corporate power.

Right to Strike in China?

In a move to undercut worker demands for a Solidarity-style independent union, the All-China Federation of Trade Unions last fall adopted a new constitution that gives workers a limited right to strike against unsafe working conditions. The document, calling on unions to fight bureaucracy and discrimination against women and to protect workers' safety, does not mention strikes specifically. A spokesperson for the labor federation said, however, that it gives unions the right to evacuate workers from hazardous workplaces in defiance of orders from company leaders.

Union representatives admitted that unauthorized strikes were taking place among China's 400,000 state enterprises; the government concession of limited legality could only be an attempt to co-opt widespread grassroots pressure. But they reiterated that workers should not strike for higher wages because state run companies are owned by all the people, and any strike would be against the workers' own interest.

Discrimination Suit Victory

In early September, a U.S. district judge ruling in a racial discrimination suit ordered Anheuser-Busch Inc., the U.S.'s leading brewery, to pay more than \$14,000 in back wages to three blacks denied jobs as bottlers, and hire them. "The racial discrimination practiced by the defendant in 1979-80 was intentional," the judge said in St. Louis, Missouri. This is evidenced in hiring and scheduling applications for testing, which resulted in the ineligibility of a majority of black bottler applicants."

Miners Killed in South Africa

A fiery methane gas explosion tore through a coal mine in Natal province, killing 64 miners and seriously injuring four others in one of South Africa's worst mining disasters. The explosion hit the Hlobane coal mine as 80 miners were working two sections of a horizontal seam cut four miles into a mountainside. All but three of the victims were blacks.

Spain's Press on Trial

Spain's newly won press freedom is being threatened by a small but influential group of right wing judges. About 400 Spanish journalists have been to jail since 1976, accused of "injuries" or

other complaints. Themes most likely to draw lawsuits include the attempted 1981 military coup, police torture, misuse of power, official corruption, the Basque conflict and the Catholic church. Fifty Madrid journalists have called for amnesty for those sentenced or facing trial, and for penal code reform "to avoid reprisals against those who seek to inform."

Dioxin Cancer "Official"

An Environmental Protection Agency panel of 34 experts has finally concluded that dioxin can cause cancer in people. Previously scientists had linked dioxin with cancer only in lab animals. The panel based its conclusion on studies of workers at Dow and Monsanto, the two largest producers of dioxin. Seven out of 5,000 workers developed a rare cancer called soft tissue sarcoma. This incidence is more than seven times the expected rate of occurrence of this disease.

Well documented but anecdotal stories abound of the ill effects experienced by humans and animals after roadside and forest spraying with herbicides containing dioxin, along with other known and suspected carcinogens. But the regulatory process requires laboratory proof. The real (non-laboratory) world is awash in herbicides, pesticides and toxic chemicals, all perpetually recombining and making it impossible to determine that a molecule of a particular toxic substance cause a particular mutation or malfunction. Evidence about such events is therefore "circumstantial" and is not accepted as scientific proof sufficient to force the removal of a toxic substance from use.

Four Convicted of Slave Holding

Every so often, someone in the United States is convicted for holding migrant workers as slaves. Last fall, four men were sentenced to prison terms ranging from 5 to 15 years, for slave holding in migrant camps in Florida and North Carolina. As migrant workers move from harvest to harvest, camp bosses use the pretext of fake debts to keep back the workers wages and use force or threats to keep the workers from leaving.

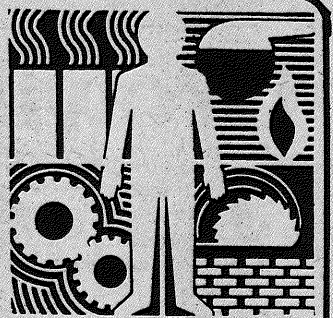
Heart of Capitalism

Dr. Robert Jarvik, who designed the artificial heart implanted in Barney Clark, spends less time in the university these days and more time at Kloff Medical Inc., the company set up to manufacture more of the hearts. And he is not the only member of the artificial heart team involved in the firm. Dr. William DeVries, the heart surgeon who did the first operation, has become a director and principal stockholder, as has Don Olson, head of the University of Utah's artificial heart laboratories. Olson also gets a consulting fee from Kloff Medical.

Shrugging off any possible conflict of interests, Dr. J.R. Crout, director of the office of medical applications of the National Institute of Health, pointed out, "The ability to occasionally get very rich is the engine that drives the system."

Fred Thompson's

labor in north america



The Bureau of Labor Statistics has noted that bargain-basement collective bargaining, often for three-year commitments, brought about average increases of only 2.7 percent in the second quarter of 1983 and of 3.6 percent in the third, meaning a drop in real wages. The old contracts that these replaced had averaged a 9 percent boost for their first year plus an additional 7 percent in following years.

Corporations have used the 1978 changes in bankruptcy law to negotiate give-backs. What relief have unions from provisions of multi-year contracts premised on conditions that cease to exist?

At the shipyards in Newport News, the Steelworkers followed up an 86 percent vote to certify the union in a three-way NLRB election by getting a 43-month contract that raised wages by about 25 percent--a raise needed to bring the term of its expiring 42-month contract into line with raises at other shipyards. At General Dynamics' 2300-worker shipyard in Quincy, Mass., Marine and Shipbuilding Workers reached a new three-year pact rolling past cost of living adjustment (COLA) increments running to \$1.20 an hour into base pay plus 42 cents an hour for those whose base pay was \$8.31 or higher. Two bits for those drawing less. The 11-union Pacific Metal Trades Council ended its two-months strike at nine West Coast shipyards with continued COLA but no raise. In Seattle at the Lockheed Shipyards, the Metal Trades Council got a 39-month contract covering 2,400 workers; the journeyman rate to remain at \$13.80 plus an extra 25 cents an hour to be dished out in lump sums twice a year.

In the aircraft industry Machinists reached a new three-year pact with Lockheed covering 25,000 workers in Georgia and California, and a similar agreement also for three years, with Boeing in Seattle, both for 3 percent COLA each year, no pay raises except for top grades at Lockheed and a cut in rates for newly hired workers at Boeing.

At McDonnell Douglas' two plants organized by Machinists in Torrance and Huntington Beach, Cal., terms similar to these were also accepted by the narrow margin of 1,277 to 1,237 votes, and against the recommendation of union officers to reject those terms. Meanwhile, on October 18 UAW employees of the same company at plants in Oklahoma, Arkansas and California had gone on strike to resist take-aways.

Despite the times, some strikes do get won. At Kohler (plumbing fixtures) with a 16-day strike, the UAW won a 3-year agreement providing increases of up to 5.5 percent plus COLA. (That's the place where UAW once had a strike that lasted from 1950 to 1962.)

The 6-day local strike of UAW members at the Chrysler plant in Twinsburg, Ohio, tied up Chrysler's other plants for lack of underbodies, and did win gains: better plant maintenance and working conditions. Chief beef was forced overtime, resented all the more with 200 fellow workers still on lay-off. Bakery Workers got first nationwide contract with Sunshine Biscuit covering 1600 workers in New York City, Columbus and two California plants, for 70 cents an hour increase the first year, 60 cents the second.

Glaziers, Architectural, Metal and Glass Workers Local 1621 entered Silicon Valley, the computer industry area south of San Francisco, and with the signatures of over a third of the workers at Atari's coin-operated games division, sought an NLRB election. They got counted out, 143 to 29, after the company threatened the workers with loss of benefits if they voted the union in. An NLRB review is expected.

Chicago firemen and cops have postponed mandatory retirement from age 63 to age 70 by way of an age discrimination suit. The city budget director laments that this may cost millions if forced retirees demand back pay.

Hospital workers organized in Division 1199 of the Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Union, the only growing section of RWDSU, are fighting the threat to its industrial autonomy by the "parent" union through which it has affiliation to the AFL-CIO.

Dissidents at American Motors in Kenosha, Wis., lost in the \$4.2 million libel suit against them by foremen for frank but honest descriptions of them in their rank and file *Fighting Times*. The case may become the Danbury Hatters of union militants.

lessons of greyhound

Growling Back at the Dog Isn't Enough

Despite one of the most militant strikes of recent years, the Greyhound workers' Amalgamated Transit Union (ATU) recommended a contract which contained considerable concessions, including a 7.8 percent wage cut and losses of benefits. As of press time voting was not completed, but preliminary indications showed that many workers took the bargaining committee's word that this was the best they would get.

The contract does contain some victories for the strikers. Most prominent was protection of the seniority rights of those who have been out on the picket line since early November, even though many replacements were hired in the interim. Also included, according to one picket in Chicago, were provisions forbidding the hiring of part-time workers.

The Greyhound bus line's handling of the strike follows the pattern set by the air traffic controllers' strike of 1981, the Iowa Beef struggle, Phelps Dodge and Continental Airlines—claim you can't do business with such high labor costs, then bust the union by hiring scabs when the employees go on strike in protest of unjust contract offers. Whether or not Greyhound succeeds in busting the ATU remains to be seen. But it is clear that they will get most of the concessions they wanted.

More than 50,000 people lined up to apply for 12,000 strikers' jobs when Greyhound announced that it would hire replacements; some sources say the number was as high as 65,000.

While the cut in wages is listed at 7.8 percent, the union says it really comes to 25 percent when losses in benefits are also added in. The company claims that the employees average over \$27,000 per year, but pickets say the figure is nearly half that, closer to \$15,000. A sizeable cut in pay and benefits will mean hard times for many workers on the lower end of that scale.

In support of the boycott, the AFL-CIO asked its membership to refrain from riding "the dog." This boycott was also approved by the United Mine Workers and the Teamsters. No figures are available on how well the request was honored.

Regardless of the possible outcome of this strike, some lessons can be drawn from it. When the latest contract was brought in for a vote, many rank and filers felt sold out because, in spite of all they had given the struggle, the contract still contained considerable concessions. Some question the use of the strike as a way of getting their demands met. Recognition seems to be growing that other tactics might be more effective.

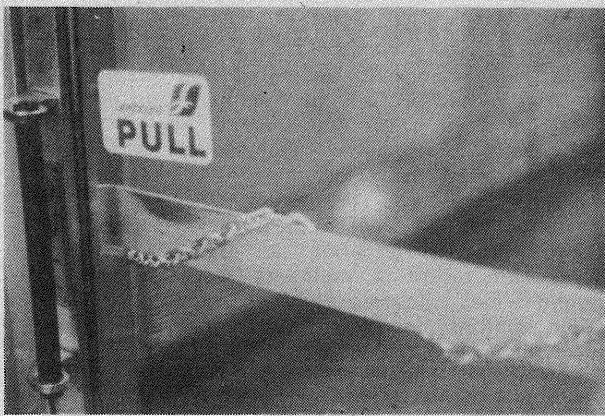
One such tactic is based on the fact that bus schedules could not be met if all drivers stayed to the 55 mph speed limit; the company could not legally act against them for this disruption of the timetable, now wages would be lost, and there would be much pressure put on the company to overcome its sudden unreliability.

Another tactic could be initiated at the bus stations. Depot workers could charge less than face price for tickets, or give rides "on the house." Many other direct action ideas could be implemented to both suit workers' particular conditions, as well as to get their message across without the costs that strikes exact.

Right: Chicago IWWs Mike Hargis and Kirk Liljewall hold the fort while ATU local members attend a strike meeting. (WNS Photo by Dave Tucker.)



Left: Chaining the Dog, Chicago terminal (WNS Photo by Dave Tucker.)



The weakness of the AFL-CIO, for all its millions of members, is also demonstrated in this episode. The federation called for a boycott of the Greyhound line by its members, but this was a largely symbolic action. There are other measures they could have taken which would have had a lot more clout, such as if their members refused to do business with Greyhound when their jobs called for it: deliveries could be halted, fuel and supplies withheld, and so on. Of course, the nature of the contracts most AFL-CIO unions have signed prohibit this kind of cooperation.

Yet another way the strikers could have been assisted was by striking at other subsidiaries in the Greyhound conglomerate. For instance, Greyhound also owns Fruit of the Loom, the underwear manufacturer. Workers there could have pulled a few short, well-timed sympathy strikes, like when large orders were due, to raise the heat on the bus line to bargain more earnestly. Other Greyhound subsidiaries include the Armor-Dial corpora-

tion and Favor's Restaurants, providing additional targets for union solidarity. Company interests do not stop at corporation boundaries in today's conglomerated economy. Unions need not heed these divisions either.

A third avenue which was not explored in the strike is to publicize the fact that, while Greyhound is asking workers to take cuts of up to 25 percent in wages and benefits, the company made a profit in 1982 of \$100 million. Greyhound's chairman was paid \$600,000, and given a 48 percent pay raise; its president made \$453,000, and the top 36 directors averaged \$188,000 each. The union could have requested equivalent concessions in these wages, and gained much public support by emphasizing this angle to the press.

Of course, all is not lost at Greyhound. Hopefully the strikers have learned a few lessons, and, if they are acted on next time, they can start to roll back the roll backs.

Bruce Arnold

Strike Ends in Sellout

(continued from page one)

cussion on general strikes conducted by the Vancouver Co-op Radio on Nov. 9. Everywhere Wobs reported a determined and growing rank-and-file spirit dedicated to using the weapon of general withdrawal of services to fight back against the budget legislation which abolishes so many gains working people have acquired since World War II.

But on Sunday, Nov. 13, events and individuals stopped this widespread act of resistance against the legislation.

A settlement between the BCGEU and the provincial government was announced, restoring some seniority rights and conceding certain other contract measures sought by the union. A settlement between the teachers and school boards in a couple of school districts were announced, including one district which formerly had had a settlement blocked by the provincial government as conceding too much to teachers.

However, settlement of the BCGEU strike was not supposed to bring about an end to job action against the government. Operation Solidarity (the organized labor component of resistance to the legislation) had repeatedly reassured the Solidarity Coalition (community and interest groups, together with union locals, organized regionally) that labor would not abandon the fight if labor was successful in the struggle to preserve collecting bargaining rights.

Yet on Nov. 13, without consulting either union membership generally or the membership of the Solidarity Coalition, a group of B.C. Federation labor misleaders had I.W.A. regional president Jack Munro fly up to Kelowna on a government Lear jet to speak for four hours with Premier Bennett. At the conclusion of the meeting, Bennett and Munro emerged from Bennett's home to tell reporters that all strikes were off, the crisis was over, and everyone should go back to work.

In return, Munro said, the government was promising "consultation" on the offending legislation...an offer which the government had made previously and which the Solidarity Coalition had found meaningless when they sent delegates to Victoria to try to consult.

With the removal of B.C. Federation of Labor support for the strikes, picket lines came down about midnight on Nov. 13. Solidarity Coalition members, outraged over events, expressed this to B.C. Federation president Kube when he spoke to the Vancouver Coalition at an evening meeting Nov. 14. The Coalition vowed to continue the fight against the bills.

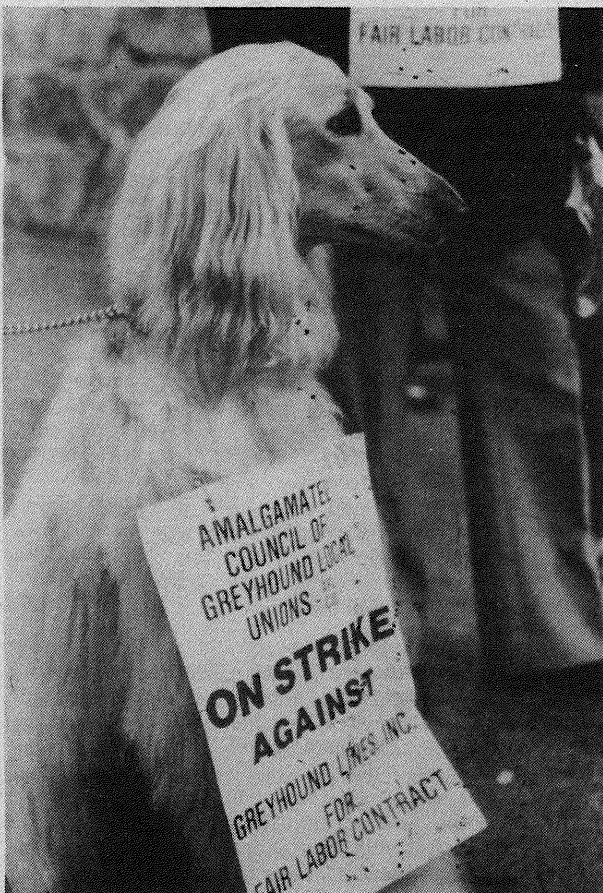
How close we were to victory before Munro's action may be judged, however, by the settlement of the BCGEU dispute after 12 days of escalating strikes. A credit union economist, speaking on BCTV on Nov. 14, emphasized that a strike takes about two weeks before its economic impact begins to be felt in a community.

Although we have lost a battle we have certainly not yet lost the war. But as long as our class is misorganized as at present, one man can betray a victory being won by hundreds of thousands.

(Reprinted from Solidarity Bulletin, newsletter of the Vancouver IWW Branch.)

WHY NOT?

The IWW wants you—to join the 1% Club. Donate 1% of your income for operating expenses. Buy press stamps! Give to the Sustaining Fund! Help the *Industrial Worker*! When did your branch last cuss/discuss an article in the *Industrial Worker*? Leave an extra copy of the *Industrial Worker* in the laundromat!



"Scab Eater"



Native American Resistance

Part Two

hard winters

by Arthur J. Miller

Dennis Banks

Dennis Banks is of the Ojibwa tribe and is one of the founders of the American Indian Movement (AIM). He is seeking political asylum on the Onondaga reservation in the state of New York. The state of South Dakota wants him arrested and extradited back to South Dakota to be imprisoned on a 1973 riot charge. This charge was a result of a brawl that was started when South Dakota police abused an Indian woman, Sarah Bad Heart Bull, whose son had been murdered recently.

AIM people believe that Dennis Banks would be murdered if he were in a South Dakota prison. The state's governor, William Janklow, has been after Dennis for nine years because Banks and others brought charges against Janklow for raping at gunpoint Jancinta Eagle Deer, a 15-year-old Indian girl.

Please write letters to Governor Mario Cuomo, Executive Chamber, State Capitol, Albany, NY 12224, and ask that he grant Dennis Banks asylum. Letters of solidarity can be sent to: Dennis Banks, c/o Onondaga Nation, Nedrow, NY 13120. If you can donate money please send it to: Dennis Banks Support Fund, c/o Dorothy Campbell, 3049 E. Genesee St., The Church Center, Syracuse, NY 13224.

Yellow Thunder Camp

On April 4, 1981 a caravan of 60 people left Porcupine, South Dakota, set out to reclaim land in the sacred Paha Sapa (Black Hills). This action was a direct result of a decision by AIM members from all over the United States, Canada and Mexico, to take action on that day to reclaim lands stolen by the governments of these three countries. Along with AIM were members of the Oglala Lakota Nation, who together expropriated some Paha Sapa land and set up Yellow Thunder Camp as a traditional village.

Yellow Thunder has endured hard winters, harassment by the government, a frame-up murder case and other hardships. Their determination is strong to stay and their will to fight the aggression aimed at them is expressed well in the following quote from Russell Means of Dakota AIM: "One of the members of the national press asked me if we were armed. That question amazes me. Here we are, a handful of Indians in the middle of the most powerful nation in the world, with the most arms of any nation in the world, and they have the audacity to ask us if we're armed. Damn right we're armed! We're armed with our fists, our hovels, our axes and whatever else we can find laying on the ground if we have to defend ourselves from our attackers."

For those of you who may wish to help this struggle, they need non-perishable food, school supplies, winter clothes and other supplies, which can be sent to 619½ Main St., Rapid City, SD 57701. If you wish to send a donation of money and/or a letter of solidarity please send it to: Yellow Thunder Camp, via Lakota Nation, PO Box 9188, Rapid City, SD 57709.

Northern Cheyenne

Indian people throughout the continent are facing a new series of threats to their existence. Those tribes who received U.S. government reservations in the past--land which was considered virtually uninhabitable or worthless--now find themselves the victims of mineral-hungry corporations. The gold of today is oil, coal and uranium.

Like indigenous people the world over, the Northern Cheyenne have tried to maintain their land and traditional ways in the midst of a maximum growth economy that has gone mad. The Cheyenne face increasing poverty and its many accompanying social problems. The energy corpora-

tions have offered immediate short-term gains in exchange for Native American homelands.

Formerly one of the most powerful and cohesive of the tribes of the Great Plains and western lands, the Cheyenne must now ask themselves, has Mother Earth become "property" which can be sold or leased? Should they themselves become wage slaves to corporate monsters? Is self-rule still a possibility when faced with large-scale capital seeking to divide Indian people by forcing on them governing bodies fashioned after European models?

Today, as years ago, those who lust in greed are after the land of the Cheyenne. Companies like ARCO, one of the largest U.S. oil barons, have schemes on how they can rape Cheyenne land and exploit Cheyenne workers at the same time. A contract has been signed between the U.S. government-created tribal council and ARCO for 33 years of drilling rights. There is one plan that calls for moving some of the Cheyenne off the reservation so that their land can be stripmined.

Members of the Northern Cheyenne Traditional Council (traditional means of self-management and tribal autonomy), tried to get the U.S.-backed Tribal Council to further discuss the contract but were rebuffed. The traditionalists became disgusted and organized the Survival for the Northern Cheyenne Homelands Committee, called for a multi-Indian Nation gathering, and asked AIM, the Leonard Peltier Defense Committee, Black Hills Alliance, American Indians Against Desecration and various Indian nations for help. At this gathering ARCO was exposed as a multi-national robber, a swindler of wages (80 Northern Cheyenne workers are paid \$5 an hour for 10 hours when they really work 12 hours), an all around greedy boss and pillager.

The traditionalists state their case well in the following quote from their statement to **Crazy Horse Spirit**: "We must realize that our leadership, economy, and unique way of life will eventually be controlled and finally destroyed by these transnational corporations. With respect to our Mother the Earth, the Water, and Air, we, the elders and survivors, in consideration of our younger generations and those unborn, turn now to you, our relations, for help in order that we may regain control of our future and our way of life."

Please send letters of solidarity and donations to: Survival for the Northern Cheyenne Homelands Committee, c/o Gilbert Redneck, Sr., Box 83, Lame Deer, MT 59043.

Literature

Practical and Informational:

Organizing Manual	\$.75
Collective Bargaining Manual75
*Labor Law for the Rank and Filer	2.50
Inflation, Cause and cure25
One Big Union (About the IWW)	1.00
The General Strike, by Ralph Chaplin50
Unions and Racism	1.00
IWW Preamble and Constitution30
Metal Workers' Guide to Health and Safety on the Job50

Music and Poetry:

IWW Songbook	\$1.00
The Rebel Girl (sheet music)50
Workers of the World Awaken (sheet music)50
*Didactic Verse	2.00
*The Grievance95

Historical:

The IWW's First 70 Years (Hardbound)	\$15.00
The IWW's First 70 Years (Paperbound)	4.95
*Founding Convention of the IWW	15.00
History of the IWW in Canada50
*Pullman Strike	2.95
Joe Hill: IWW Songwriter	1.00
*Lucy Parsons: American Revolutionary	4.50
Autobiography of Mother Jones	4.95
*The Right to be Lazy	1.25

*These items are offered for sale as a convenience to the readers of the **IW**. They are not official IWW literature, and the union takes no position on their content. The IWW does not engage in direct or indirect alliances with political or anti-political groups or sects.

LITERATURE DISCOUNT POLICY

Bulk orders of five or more of any item on the IWW literature list may be ordered at a 40% discount if orders are pre-paid. We offer a 30% discount on similar orders which we must invoice. Postage will be added to all orders that are not prepaid. Please allow three weeks for delivery.

New Literature Available

We are pleased to offer several new booklets. From Singlejack Littlebooks we have **Labor Law for the Rank and Filer**, by Staughton Lynd. This 72 page pocket-sized book lists the federal labor laws, with one goal in mind: how workers can be more effective when the laws are anti-labor, and how to use them to our advantage when possible. This is the revised 1982 edition. It sells for \$2.50.

Also from Singlejack is Martin Glaberman's little poetry book, **The Grievance**, which touches on many aspects of working in the auto trade, both serious and funny. It has 31 pages, and sells for 95¢.

Fellow worker Henry Pfaff, our old time Wobly delegate in Buffalo, New York, has donated 1000 copies of his brand new poetry book, **Didactic Verses**. It was typeset by IWW member Dick Ellington in San Francisco. It's 62 pages of Henry's view of the human condition through his experienced eyes, and his hopes for the future. The booklet costs \$2.00; proceeds from sales go to the IWW.

Two new pamphlets available from the General Administration are "A Quiz: You and the Arms Race," for 3¢ each, and "Hazards of Concessions" for 1¢ each.

40 percent discounts on the **Labor Law** and **The Grievance** books are extended to IWW members only.



Posters:

Joe Hill	\$5.00
General Strike	5.00
Huelga General	5.00
Draftees of the World Unite	5.00
4 Hours Work for 8 Hours Pay	5.00
Fat Cat	5.00

Available from Local Groups and Branches:

From New York IWW: A Worker's Guide to Direct Action, 50¢. PO Box 183, New York NY 10028
 From the Tacoma-Olympia Branch: Fellow Union Member, 10¢ each; bundles of 5 to 15, 5¢ each; 16 to 500, 3¢ each; over 500, 2¢ each. 2115 S. Sheridan Ave., Tacoma, WA 98405.
 From the San Francisco Branch: Introduction to the IWW, 10¢ each (bulk rate 40% discount, paid in advance, 30% if not.) PO Box 40485, San Francisco, CA 94140.

World Labor News in Brief

By Mike Hargis

BELGIUM--In early September a spontaneous strike by railway workers in Charleroi spread throughout the public sector in response to government plans to cut wages and reduce employment in 1984. The wildcat nature of the action sent shivers up the spines of the trade union officials. They regained control of the situation by calling a general strike for September 15. This was then promptly called off. Everyone was told to return to work and accept the government's new offer which would amount to a pay cut of seven percent. By this time the workers were no longer in control of the struggle and went back to their posts, but the wildcat action will not be forgotten and will, most likely, be built upon in the future.

BOLIVIA--The Bolivian Workers' Central called for a one day general strike in November to protest new austerity measures imposed by the coalition government of President Hernan Siles Zuazo. The measures devalued the peso by 150 percent, raised fuel prices by the same amount, increased electricity costs by 54.7 percent and prices on sugar, cooking oil, milk, coffee, spaghetti, rice, bread and flour from 40 to 80 percent. Taxi and bus fares were raised as well. To top it all off, inflation is running at 300 percent.

The Workers' Central has called for Bolivia to repudiate its \$40 billion foreign debt and refuse to go along with the International Monetary Fund's blackmail. A sensible solution to a most nagging problem.

BRAZIL--The Italians call it "proletarian shopping", others call it looting, but whatever it is called 8000 people in the town of Caninde in north-east Brazil ransacked a supermarket owned by the multi-national British American Tobaccos Co. Meanwhile, 500 miles to the south, another 2000 hungry people raided a food warehouse and took away more than 60 tons of food supplies. In Rio de Janeiro alone there were over 100 instances of looting. This takes place in a context of a drought exacerbated by Brazil's \$90 billion debt to the International Monetary Fund, which is trying to force more austerity measures onto an already over-burdened population. Perhaps the Brazilian workers should take a tip from their Bolivian counterparts and tell the banks to take a hike.



Potent Justification

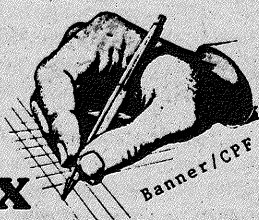
Dear Industrial Worker staff:

Since I gave some constructive criticism recently as requested I'd like to follow up with a commendation on your October issue. Rambling monologues were restricted to one column. The layout was the cleanest and crispest ever.

The area reports and convention coverage were good and provided the most potent justification for the paper's existence. The Women's Peace Encampment article was not labor-oriented, but it was fresh and positive and not a rehash of old news. Keep up the good work.

Jim Hansen
Bellingham, WA

Readers' Soap Box



Supports Anti-Klan Center

Dear Fellow Workers:

My hearty congratulations on your printing of the article "Klanwatch Office Burned in Montgomery," by Morris Dees (Dec. issue.) Klanwatch is a special project of the Southern Poverty Law Center (SPLC), the nation's most vigorous anti-Klan organization, and perhaps the most vigorous anti-Nazi group as well. I am proud to be a member of SPLC, and was happy to meet a UAW brother at a recent Local 1268 meeting who is also a member. I warmly recommend that all IWWs give such support as they can to the SPLC (1001 S. Hull St., Montgomery, AL 36101). Be assured, fellow workers, that you are on the Nazi-Klan hit list because of being in the IWW. I am sending the clipping to Mr. Dees, together with a carbon of this letter.

Also, congratulations on "Workers Hold Dublin Mill," by L. O'Neill (same issue.) Taking, holding and operating all resources, plus all means of production, distribution and social service should be the goal of all workers. However, sad to say, it seems that the Irish workers' admirable action of taking over the means of production carries within itself the seed of its own undoing, for they call upon the government for government ownership, which might be even worse than private capitalism.

We cannot call upon Caesar for favors, except that we thereby create Caesar's power over us.

Workers of the world, unite! BUT eliminate the political state. Only thus can we "bring to birth a new world from the ashes of the old, for the UNION, not the government, makes us strong."

In Solidarity,
George LaForest
Rockford, IL

Neigh, Musn't Throw off that Harness!

This old gray mare has joined a new club: Social Security Old Age Pensioners. I have mixed feelings about my membership. Social security, indeed, when my particular age group, born between 1917 and 1922, has as much as \$100 a month pared from its stipend. (To economize and save the retirement system from disaster, Big Brother claims.)

And how can I really be a senior? Oh, I'm reminded that my skittish days are over by passersby on the block--young people casting defensive glances in my direction and little old ladies in sweaters smiling and nodding like buddies.

How can a woman be past her prime when she cavorts down the street at four miles an hour, leaping curbs and keeping step to inner tunes? Eyes fixed on distant goals, jaw set in uncompromising lines that discourage frivolous conversation and legs geared to deadlines--that's me zipping along to library, conference and picket line!

Strange that I should be signing up for Medicare. Yet if I don't do it now, it'll cost me a bushel more when I do need it. The medical priesthood kicked up a row when Medicare was first introduced, but has become philosophically resigned to lucrative gains from this captive clientele. In my gullible ignorance, I once supposed the govern-

Views ...

High Risks and Passive Reactions

One of the hardest battles in the latest round of resistance to the bosses' wage-cutting offensive has been going on in the copper country of Arizona since July 1. The strike began when Phelps Dodge Corporation, the nation's second largest copper producer and a multinational company that employs over 10,000 workers in 14 countries, refused to go along with the "pattern" agreement signed by Kennecott and five other copper companies.

This agreement, far from being a gain for the workers, meant a three-year wage and benefit freeze, although leaving the cost of living clause intact. Phelps Dodge would have none of that. They demanded concessions from the workers amounting to \$50 million and the abrogation of work rules dating back 40 years.

The strike succeeded in shutting down Phelps Dodge operations in its early weeks, but on August 19 the company decided to resume operations with supervisory personnel and imported scabs. The company got an assist from the state of Arizona when Gov. Bruce Babbitt ordered 800 state troopers and the National Guard into the area to protect the scabs. This, plus evictions from company owned housing, devastating floods and the fact that most of the workers had only returned from a year-long layoff in April, has not broken the resolve of the copper workers to defend their right to a decent life.

But the workers have more than the company and the state of Arizona to contend with. Number one is isolation. It should be obvious by now that one group of workers in a small section of Arizona cannot successfully take on a company the size of Phelps Dodge and win.

But what has been the response of the labor movement? Basically the same as their response to every other class battle since the end of the

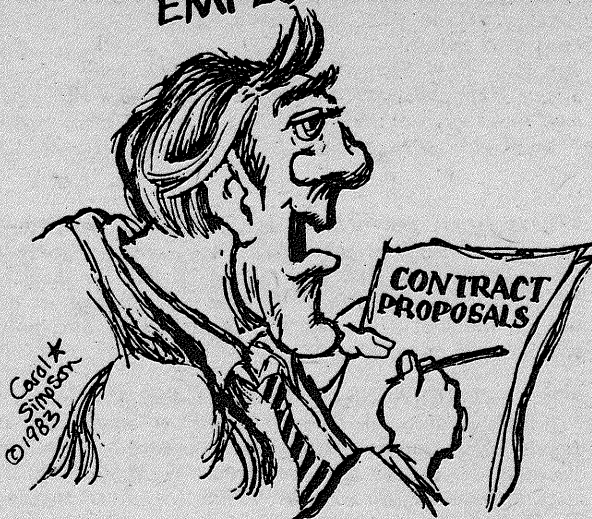
1930s--collect money and care packages for the strikers, file suits in courts and write letters of condemnation. Everything but what will do the trick: mass picketing to shut down the scabs and sympathy strikes throughout the industry and the state. "But, my god, that would be--gulp--illegal! Why, the government would never stand for that. It would damage any chance we might have to resume the 'fruitful' collaboration we have pursued with management for so many years. No, we must be responsible and elect a Democrat to the Presidency in 1984. Then, you'll see, things will start to get back on track."

Bushwa! It's this kind of attitude that allowed the Machinists and other airline unions to scab PATCO to death and that allows the UAW to scab on the Greyhound strikers under the cover of their "no-strike" contracts. It's this kind of attitude that will allow the copper workers to go down to defeat for the sake of preserving the a chance for a renewal of "good" labor-management relations. For the Phelps Dodge strike to succeed, or any other battle for that matter, it will require a break with the standard operating procedure of the official labor movement. It will require that workers, regardless of who bargains for them, develop ways to spread every struggle beyond the bounds of any one workplace, industry or community to the class as a whole.

The bosses have long since torn up the "social pact" that has kept the official labor movement, and its rank-and-file, mesmerized for so many years. Workers, the time has come to stop waiting for the bosses to come to their senses. They already know what they are about. There is a war on and they are fighting for keeps. Can we afford to do any less?

Mike Hargis

IN EXCHANGE FOR
HEALTH AND SAFETY
CONCESSIONS THE
COMPANY WILL
GUARANTEE LIFETIME
EMPLOYMENT.



...AND,
IF BY SOME MIRACLE
YOU SURVIVE THE
NEXT 30 YEARS HERE,
WE MIGHT EVEN
THROW IN A PENSION



ment pooled Medicare funds in a non-profit reserve of its own. I actually wondered why insurance companies were the most affluent corporations in the land! Now the innocence has been wiped from my face as I contemplate extreme old age betwixt deadly alternatives: insurance sharks and uninsured sickness.

How can a woman be past her prime when she cavorts down the street at four miles an hour, leaping curbs and keeping step to inner tunes?

The Pension Club entitles me to certain other meager benefits: 40 percent fare on the bus, half price for entertainment features.

What have I done to rate these prerogatives when the family on a moderate income must support several children without them? The family struggling to pay its dues to the tottery Social Security Club--will its hopes of joining someday be in vain?

Political strategists enjoy playing the old game: Divide and Rule. Federal workers hold only about 600,000 potential votes in their hands compared to over 13 million Social Security pensioners. So let government workers sacrifice their benefits to bolster the sagging larger system. The trusty postman who puts our letters through the slot may be required to forego retirement, which he expected at age 55, after 30 years of service. He'll have to wait till 62. He won't be contributing to his own tidy fund after January 1, 1984. And after considerable weaseling on the part of his honorable Uncle Sam, the older worker may find himself without any pension at all 15 years from now. His spouse can forget about survivor benefits.

Pit one work horse against another, even when they're put out to pasture. Will workers ever band together for their mutual benefit? Neigh, neigh, they say. Pedigree still sets the class-conscious race horse above the lowly work nag, though the proud racer always yielded to a master, with a sparkling halter around his head instead of a plain harness.

Gee-up, I say! Throw that halter off your necks!

Dorice McDaniels

... and Reviews

Management's True Worth

Anarchy in Action, by Colin Ward. Freedom Press, 152 pages, paper, \$3.50.

A platitude currently as fashionable as it is insidious pretends that workers' control and other dreams of a free society may have been suitable for a simpler age, but that today, with our ever-growing technological complexity, hierarchical power is an inescapable necessity, and freedom a hopelessly antiquated mirage. Colin Ward's book admirably refutes this malicious nonsense.

Modestly intended as "an extended, updating footnote to Kropotkin's *Mutual Aid*," Ward's study is an engaging and well-argued presentation of the possibilities of libertarian organization here and now. Just as Kropotkin's classic drew on the most advanced biological and anthropological findings of his day, so Ward draws on his own extensive explorations in the field of contemporary social

To the question, "Could the workers run industry?" he answers, "Of course they could. They already do."

science. He cites an impressive amount of evidence provided by sociologists, ethnologists, psychoanalysts, urban planners, educationists and ecologists to support the view that authoritarian top-down structures inevitably create more problems than they solve, and that libertarian solutions, far from belonging to the domain of romantic nostalgia, are today more relevant than ever.

For Ward, anarchism is "a description of a mode of human organization, rooted in the experience of everyday life, which operates side by side with, and in spite of, the dominant authoritarian trends of our society." Contrary to those who believe that a better world can be brought about by voting for politicians and enlarging the machinery of State, Ward argues forcefully that "the strengthening of other loyalties, of alternative foci of power, of different modes of human behavior, is an essential for survival." Observing that "all authoritarian institutions are organized as pyramids...with a small group of decision-makers at

the top and a broad base of people whose decisions are made for them at the bottom," he urges, instead, the creation of extended voluntary networks of "individuals and groups making their own decisions, controlling their own destiny," enlarging their autonomy and reducing their subjection to external authority by means of direct action. This is essentially what is set forth in the IWW Preamble: "building the new society in the shell of the old." As Ward remarks, "if you want to build a free society, the parts are all at hand."

His discussion of work, and his recent examples of on-the-job workers' control, are of exceptional interest. For background here he refers to Seymour Melman's too-little-known *Decision-Making and Productivity* (1968), a book he says he has been promoting for years "because in all the pretentious drivel of industrial management literature, it is the only piece of research I have come across which raises the key question: Is management necessary?"

Ward shows that the bosses and bureaucrats and other big-shots who boast of making everything go are really only blustering bunglers--and utterly superfluous. To the question, "Could the workers run industry?" he answers, "Of course they could. They already do." He points out that "industry is not dominated by technical expertise, but by the sales manager, the accountant and the financial tycoon who never made anything in their lives except money." To the extent that mines, mills and factories actually produce, it is solely thanks to the workers, not to the ridiculous parasites who cloak themselves in the mantle of "management."

A provocative, stimulating, invaluable book, *Anarchy in Action* should be in the hands of millions.

Franklin Rosemont

Windy City

Labor History Tour

Pilsen and the West Side: A Tour Guide, by William J. Adelman. Illinois Labor History Society, 108 pages, illustrated with maps, \$5.95.

Back in 1674 Pere Marquette camped where he had to portage from the south branch of the Illinois River to reach the Mississippi. In the 1830s a canal was built to make this connection a couple of miles from Chicago's financial district and the area was soon peopled with the immigrants who lived and worked in its lumberyards and brick factories. In the early days the immigrants were largely Bohemian, so it became known as the Pilsen area, but they were soon followed by Poles, Germans and Russian Jews, and in later days by Latinos.

William J. Adelman tells the stories of the labor struggles of this section of Chicago in *Pilsen and the West Side*. The area was spared the great fire of 1871, but the following winter brought bread riots to protest the diversion of relief funds to Chicago merchants to re-establish their businesses. In 1877 when railroad workers across the country struck against wage cuts, here as in St. Louis and some other places, it became a general strike in which an enlarged police mounted cannons at bridges, shot into peaceful union meetings, and killed and wounded many.

During the wide-spread strikes for the eight-hour day, in May 1886, police attacks in the Pilsen area led to a protest meeting at Chicago's farmer market, the Haymarket. Here some unknown person threw a bomb and thus the Nov. 11, 1887 execution of Albert Parsons and others who had been active in these social struggles of the 70s and 80s.

In this Pilsen area in 1910 there was a general strike of garment workers. In 1915 here was the unemployed parade where Chaplin's song "Solidarity Forever" was born. From this area in November 1915, Joe Hill's funeral set out.

With many pictures and much background information, Adelman gives the labor history of this area in the format of a travel guide to locate the spots where these events happened. It is done here on a much larger scale than in his previously published guides *Haymarket Revisited* (\$2.95) and *Touring Pullman* (\$1.75), all available from the Illinois Labor History Society, PO Box 914, Chicago, IL 60690. You can also order these books from the IWW.

The Illinois Labor History Society with films and books is doing much to tell the labor history of this area from labor's perspective. Fifteen regional labor history societies have been launched elsewhere in the United States since it was established in 1969 to set Illinois' history straight. What's doing where you live?

IWW Directory



NORTH AMERICA

ALASKA: Anchorage IWW, Ruth Sheridan, Delegate. 4704 Kenai, Anchorage, Alaska 99508. Juneau/Douglas IWW, Barry Roderick, Delegate. PO Box 748, Douglas, Alaska 99824. Fairbanks IWW, Chris White, Delegate. Box 72938, Fairbanks, Alaska 99707. BRITISH COLUMBIA: Vancouver IWW, Box 34334, Station D, Vancouver, B.C., V6J 4P3 Canada; phone (604) 430-6605. CALIFORNIA: Little River: Industrial Union 130, c/o Graham, PO Box 302, Little River, CA 95456. San Diego IWW, Sandra Dutky, Delegate. 4472 Georgia, San Diego, CA 92116; phone (619) 296-9966. San Francisco General Membership Branch, PO Box 40485, San Francisco, CA 94140.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA: Potomac and Chesapeake Regional General Membership Branch, PO Box 53243, Washington, DC 20009; phone (202) 265-8183.

FLORIDA: Fred Hansen, Box 824, New Port Richey, FL 33552. GEORGIA: Elton Manzione, Delegate. 726 Pulaski, Athens, Georgia 30601; phone (404) 353-1218.

IDAHO: IWW Delegate, Route 1, Box 137, Potlatch, Idaho 83855.

INDIANA: IWW Delegate, 520 West Smith, Bloomington, Indiana 47401.

IOWA: All Workers Organizing Committee, PO Box 382, Sioux Rapids, Iowa 50585.

ILLINOIS: Champaign/Urbana IWW, Jeff Stein, Delegate. 1007 North Randolph, Champaign, IL 61820. Chicago General Membership Branch, IWW, 3435 N. Sheffield, Suite 202, Chicago, IL 60657; phone (312) 549-5045.

KANSAS: IWW Delegate, PO Box 522, Wichita, Kansas 67201.

KENTUCKY: Kentucky IWW, 1841 Sherwood Ave. #2, Louisville, KY 40205; phone (502) 456-4377. Meetings 2nd Sunday, 4 PM.

LOUISIANA: Weldon Beard, 1503 Elliott, Alexandria, LA 71301; phone (318) 487-8723.

MASSACHUSETTS: Boston General Membership Branch, PO Box 454, Cambridge, MA 02139; phone 522-7090 or 625-5107. Meetings 1st Sunday. Western Massachusetts: IWW Delegate, PO Box 157, South Deerfield, MA 01373.

MICHIGAN: Ann Arbor/Detroit General Membership Branch, c/o Kaufmann, 42 N. Summit, Ypsilanti, MI 48197. Copper County IWW, Robin Oye, Delegate. 1101 Cottage Row, Hancock, MI 49930. Grand Rapids: IWW Delegate, 415 Ethel, Grand Rapids, MI 49506.

MINNESOTA: Minneapolis/St. Paul IWW: Nancy Arthur Collins, Delegate. 1621 Marshall Ave. (3), St. Paul, MN 55104.

MONTANA: Clark Fork Valley IWW, PO Box 8562, Missoula, MT 59807; phone (406) 728-6053.

NEW JERSEY: Pete Posthumus, Delegate (NYC Branch), 35 Williams Drive, West Paterson, NJ 07424.

NEW MEXICO: New Mexico General Membership Branch, PO Box 4872, Albuquerque, NM 87196.

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AUSTRALIA: IWW Sydney Office, 417 King St., 1st Floor, Newtown, Sydney, Australia.



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THE TWO BUMS

The bum on the street is hunted down
As the enemy of mankind;
The other is driven around to clubs
And feted, wined and dined.

And they who curse the bum on the street
As the essence of all that is bad
Will greet the other with a winning smile
And offer the hand so glad.

The bum on the street is a social flea
Who gets an occasional bite;
The bum on the plush is a social leech,
Bloodsucking day and night.

The bums on the street are a load so light
That their weight we scarcely feel,
But it takes the labor of dozens of workers
To furnish the other a meal.

As long as you sanction the bum on the plush,
The other will always be there,
But rid yourself of the bum on the plush
And the other will disappear.

Then make an intelligent, organized kick,
Get rid of the weights that crush;
Don't worry about the bum on the street,
Get rid of the bum on the plush!

WHY JOIN THE IWW?

Because there are things we can do together that we cannot do alone. Some of these things will benefit your job and some will merely benefit the human race. Whether we are in a position to get you a pay raise or not, your conscience will repay you and your self-respect will increase if you join with us to get things done.

Since we are a union, this offer is open only to those who work for wages or salary; but since we are building One Big Union, it is open to wage and salary workers whether they happen to bargain through other unions or not. Look at the directory on Page 7. If you can readily reach someone there, do so. If not, write to the General Secretary, IWW, 3435 North Sheffield, Chicago, IL 60657, with a line about your job. The initiation fee is \$5 in the U.S., and dues are \$5 a month.

Social Work and the Professional Illusion

By Bruce Arnold

There is a campaign going on, spear-headed by the National Association of Social Workers (NASW), to have social workers licensed like doctors, nurses, lawyers and other professionals. Ostensibly, this is to protect the public from hacks, frauds and charlatans, and to maintain high standards of practice. Linked with the licensing proposals are such programs as continuing education and putting teeth into the accreditation of schools of social work.

So far, social workers are licensed in only a handful of states. In most jurisdictions, a social worker is anyone who claims to be one, usually by dint of being hired for that position by one of many social agencies. Private practice by social workers is rare, in distinction to medicine or law.

To look at another profession briefly will illustrate what I mean. The medical profession won professional recognition long ago. When their struggle for licensing occurred, powerful prescription drugs like penicillin and sulfa were new developments, and the physicians successfully argued that to let the control of these and other drugs out of the hands of people trained to know their uses and possible hazards would be creating a danger to the general health and welfare. Owing to the remarkable advances made in the elimination of disease by these drugs and by the adoption of public health measures such as improved sanitation and treatment of drinking water, the doctors had acquired a certain amount of credibility and the power of diagnosing and treating disease passed into their hands.

The first watershed in the medical profession involved actual, appreciable improvement of the general level of health. But a second watershed was passed later in the post World War II era, and it is only now being recognized.

This phenomena, simply stated, is that the practice of medicine is becoming as big a burden as what it purports to relieve. This takes many forms. One is the spiraling cost of health care. With the increasing professionalization of the field, what was once an important and respected community function, the healing of people, has become an industry, highly commercialized and capital intensive.

PREAMBLE TO THE CONSTITUTION of the INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD

The working class and the employing class have nothing in common. There can be no peace so long as hunger and want are found among millions of working people, and the few who make up the employing class have all the good things of life.

Between these two classes a struggle must go on until the workers of the world organize as a class, take possession of the earth and the machinery of production, and abolish the wage system.

We find that the centering of the management of industries in fewer and fewer hands makes the trade unions unable to cope with the ever growing power of the employing class. The trade unions foster a state of affairs which allows one set of workers to be pitted against another set of workers in the same industry, thereby helping defeat one another in wage wars. Moreover, the trade unions aid the employing class to mislead the workers into the belief that the working class have interests in common with their employers.

These conditions can be changed and the interests of the working class upheld only by an organization formed in such a way that all its members in any one industry, or in all industries if necessary, cease work whenever there is a strike or a lockout in any department thereof, thus making an injury to one an injury to all.

Instead of the conservative motto "A fair day's wage for a fair day's work," we must inscribe on our banner the revolutionary watchword "Abolition of the wage system."

It is the historic mission of the working class to do away with capitalism. The army of production must be organized, not only for the everyday fight with capitalists, but also to carry on production once capitalism shall have been overthrown. By organizing industrially we are forming the structure of the new society within the shell of the old.

Second, the forms of treatment used cause nearly as much disturbance as they relieve; the AMA, whose judgement in this matter is considered conservative, estimates that one-third of all hospital admissions are due to iatrogenic (doctor-caused) disease. If they place it at one-third, it may well be higher than that.

Third, and in the long run most important, the function of healing has been taken out of the hands of the common folks and made into a mysterious, guarded process. This results in preventing ordinary

With licensing laws in place, will Mrs. Jones be thrown in the slam for counseling without a license for lending an ear to Mr. Doe's woes?

from performing for one another what was once a task that all participated in. This could be justified in the early days of this century, when the relationship between a doctor's training and the outcome of his treatment could be clearly demonstrated. But this relationship no longer stands.

Recent developments have shown that deprofessionalization can actually provide greater benefits for more people than increasing professionalization. The experience of mainland China is an example of this. Within a decade of instituting a program of teaching a few people in from every factory, farm or neighborhood the basics of diagnosing and treating the most common medical ailments, and of organizing community health projects such as sanitization, all indicators of health have improved tremendously. Mortality rates have declined as has the incidence of epidemics. The People's Republic's health care delivery system is now considered the finest in the world, due to this "barefoot doctor" training. Yet we in the industrialized West insist on restricting our medical system only to those who undergo the long and expensive training that M.D.s receive.

In social work, we see a state of affairs which corresponds roughly to where medicine was in the early 1900s. Back then, virtually anyone could hang out a shingle and treat illness; the proverbial snake oil salesman was able to make a living by selling his dubious remedies, and let the buyer beware.

This same situation prevails now in social work. Even within the profession, there is little agreement about what methods to apply in which cases. Much is left to the judgement of the social worker on the spot, because no reliable guide to intervention has been devised. The social work equivalent to penicillin have yet to be developed, despite the existence of such systems of therapy as Transactional Analysis and the many varieties of snake oil which are offered in bookstores and clinics everywhere (I refer to the "Erroneous Zone" sort of ephemera, which by virtue of the placebo effect provide at the most a sort of pacification of the sufferer's pain.)

But still, social workers through their largest mainstream organization, NASW, are pushing in every state that has not already done so for the passage of legislation designed to license social workers, the idea being that only those who have gone through an accredited program of study and who pass a test given by the State Board of Social Work (or whatever) may call themselves social workers and perform certain kinds of services.

What is being protected is not the public but the profession. If only the licensed may practice, and if the schools of social work can control how many are graduated, then

the profession can limit to some extent the number of competitors for social work jobs, and can flush any pretenders from the field. How often do you hear of the licensing laws for physicians being used to get rid of a butcher or quack? But those laws do the doctors a great service in keeping a lot of other people from getting into the game. The same will be true of social work.

Another issue is the effectiveness of social work training. The schools of social work proudly proclaim themselves as the "gatekeepers of the profession." Supposedly, this means that they screen out the incompetent and the reckless. But in practice this is not so. Every year, these schools graduate people whose sole qualification is the ability to bullshit their way through the required courses. There are people with high school diplomas who are excellent social workers, and people with MSWs that you would be well advised to run away from.

The fact of the matter is that if you already have talent and ability, social work training may well enhance and sharpen them. But if not, you will not learn them by sitting in classrooms, and you will not demonstrate them by taking tests.

Then, too, there is the question of the appropriation of skill from the community. With licensing laws in place, will Mrs. Jones be thrown in the slam for counseling without a license if she lends a sympathetic ear to Mr. Doe's woes? Should any profession be able to control who may help another and in what fashion? Will access to both practicing and receiving these skills be limited to those who can pay the piper? This has clearly happened in medicine, and would be a shame if it were to happen in every other field as well.

Professionalization is an inherent aspect of industrialization. Every task tends to be specialized to the extreme, as seen on the assembly line. The same thing occurs in the area of services which were once considered a community trust. Where once people in a given locale knew each other's abilities and reputations, and so could choose who to ask for help, we now try to substitute credentials and licenses for this personal knowledge.

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Perhaps if credentials were based on practical, objective standards this would be an acceptable substitute. But experience has shown that the methods which are used have no relation to the skills in question; getting 90 out of 100 multiple choice questions right, or giving an essay answer that pleases a given examiner, is no guarantee of anything but minimum verbal ability.

With every license granted, we give away part of our inheritance of human experience. Knowledge belongs to all; gained by the sweat and suffering of the whole race, it is too precious for any group to lay exclusive claim to any aspect of knowledge, and worse yet when done for their own personal advantage.

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